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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/092,319	03/06/2002	Tejaswini Hosali	YOR920010754US1	9034
59144 7590 06/27/2007 CAHN & SAMUELS, LLP 2000 P. STREET, NW SUITE 200 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER SHAYANFAR, ALI	
			ART UNIT 2142	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/092,319
Filing Date: March 06, 2002
Appellant(s): HOSALI ET AL.

MAILED

JUN 26 2007

Technology Center 2100

Samuel Kassatly
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 5/1/2006 appealing from the Office action
mailed 29/12/2006

(1) Real Party in Interest

Examiner agrees with the statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

Examiner agrees with the statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) Status of Claims

Examiner agrees with the statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

Examiner agrees With the appellant's statement of the status of amendments contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject matter

Examiner agrees with the summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds Of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence relied Upon

The following listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

5,884,246	Boucher et al.	03-1999
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(9) Grounds of Rejection

Claim Rejections - 35 USC. 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U. S.C. 102(e) that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21 (2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boucher et al. with Patent Number 5,884,246.

1. Regarding claim(s) 1, 18, Boucher teaches translating emails, col. 3, lines 28-38 and "the translation machine identifies the language of the message to be translated",

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col. 11, lines 44-46. Boucher teaches parsing a document to retrieve variable data related to a destination language, col. 11, lines 44-46 such a line items including a destination address as determining "the language into which the message is to be translated by noting the top level domain", col. 11-12, lines 66-2 and "the translation machine determines the country which is the destination of the translated message by the two letter country indicating top level domain", col. 12, lines 10-12. The translation machine parses the destination address to determine the "two letter country". Boucher teaches automatically determining if the parsed variable data [sub-domain], including the destination address, requires a dynamic task to be selected, col. 10, lines 3-5 and at col. 11, lines 48-51. Boucher teaches based on the parsed data selecting a destination language for the email and attachments, col. 11, lines 60-62; col. 9, line 45. Boucher teaches sending the email in the destination language with said variable data, col. 9, lines 31-34 and inherently if translation is not required then transmitting the email in the origin language.

2. Regarding claim(s) 2, 10, 19, Boucher teaches sending emails to two addresses in two different languages col. 13, lines 5-12, and the variable data of at least two destination addresses, col. 13, lines 19-24 wherein the different languages are determined as taught above, col. 12, lines 10-14.

3. Regarding claim(s) 3-4, 20-21, Boucher teaches verifying the language based on destination country, col. 12, lines 10-14; col. 9, line 42.

4. Regarding claim(s) 5, 15, 22, Boucher teaches verifying the language based on the communication language exchanged, col. 13, lines 47-49.
5. Regarding claim(s) 6, 23, Boucher teaches verifying the language based on the preferred destination address's language, col. 13, lines 3-5.
6. Regarding claim(s) 7, 9, 24, 26, Boucher teaches selecting an English language based default, col. 12, lines 2-3.
7. Regarding claim(s) 8, 251 Boucher teaches verifying the language based on destination country, col. 12, lines 10-14.
8. Regarding claim(s) 11,27, Boucher teaches sending email based on product and services, col. 7, lines 66-67; col. 12, lines 26-30.
9. Regarding claim(s) 12, 28, Boucher teaches an attachment including a document, col. 9, line 44.
10. Regarding claim(s) 13, 29, Boucher teaches an attachment including a document in a distributable format, col. 9, line 45 and since it is being forwarded is being distributed.

11. Regarding claim(s) 14, 30-31, Boucher teaches parsing a document to retrieve variable data triggered by an inquiry, i.e. to translate, col. 10, lines 46-49.

12. Regarding claim(s) 16-17, 32-33, Boucher teaches translating emails, col. 6, line 7 based on Internet addressing, col. 6, line 16.

(10) Response to Argument

As to claims 1-2, 5-13, 15-17, 18-19, 22-30 and 32-33 the applicant argues substance of following:

Boucher fails to teach automatically parsing the line items of an attached document to retrieve variable data related to at least one of the destination language. This argument is not persuasive.

In response to this argument, Boucher does show extracting email address and retrieving destination language from the email address corresponding email variable data (Col 11-12, line 60-14). This email variable data corresponds to extracted email addresses based on the specification of the current application (par[0036]).

Boucher therefore, teaches automatically parsing the line items of an attached document to retrieve variable data related to at least one of the destination language.

Applicant further argues that Boucher does not show automatically determining if the parsed variable data, including the destination address, require a dynamic task to be started. This argument is not persuasive.

Boucher teaches automatically translating an email message based upon the address to which it is sent. The parsed variable data corresponds to the email message text, including the destination address (Col 9-10, line 56-5).

Boucher therefore teaches automatically determining if the parsed variable data, including the destination address, require a dynamic task to be started.

As to the rejection of claims 3 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boucher, the applicant argues in substance that Boucher does not disclose verifying the specific destination language based on a destination country of shipment. This argument is not persuasive.

Boucher teaches a system in which the language of the message is determined by the top level domain of the email address, (Col. 11-12, lines 66-15) and the translation machine determines the country, which is the destination of the translated message by the two letter country code indicating top level domain (Col. 12, lines 10-12). The top level domain correspond to "two letter country" which can be interpreted as the destination country of shipment. Boucher therefore teaches verifying the specific destination language based on a destination country of shipment.

As to the rejection of claims 4 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boucher, the applicant argues in substance that Boucher fails to show a system that **verifies the specific destination language based on a destination country in which a software program will be installed**. This argument is not persuasive.

In response to this argument, upon further consideration, it is being discovered that recited element argued by the Applicant: "software program to be installed in a destination country" does not have a sufficient disclosure in the specification and therefore is interpreted in the broadest reasonable interpretation wherein the Examiner interpreted the argued limitation "software program to be installed in a destination country" as not being a relevant factor in the step of selecting the specific destination language that includes verifying the specific destination language based on a destination country. Therefore, the Applicant's arguments with respect to software program being installed in a destination country is not being taught by Boucher is not persuasive. If the Applicant traverses Examiner's interpretation of the claim, proper reference to the specification must be shown that would enable one of ordinary skill in the art realize software program installed in a destination country to be a limiting factor in the step of verifying destination language based on a destination country.

As to the rejection of claims 14 and 31 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Boucher, the applicant argues in substance that Boucher fails to show

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that parsing of a document is triggered by a receipt of any one or more of: a sale order, a request for information, an inquiry, and a quote. This argument is not persuasive.

Boucher teaches parsing of a document is triggered by pertaining to particular subject matter (Col 11, line 44-59), examiner note that particular subject matter can interpreted as receipt of any one or more of: a sale order, a request for information, an inquiry, and a quote. Wherein request for information can be interpreted as legal message, medical message or technical/engineering messages (Col 11, lines 52-54). Therefore Bucher shows that parsing of a document is triggered by a receipt of any one or more of: a sale order, a request for information, an inquiry, and a quote.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

(11) Evidence appendix and Relate proceedings appendix

The record is clear there is no evidence submitted and no related proceedings, thus it is assumed that the appellant meant to include both appendixes with the statement "NONE".

Respectfully submitted,

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Ali Shayanfar , Patent Examiner

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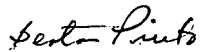


ANDREW CALDWELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Conferees:

Andrew Caldwell

Beatriz Prieto



BEATRIZ PRIETO
PRIMARY EXAMINER